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- (c) contacting the cell lysate with a separation matrix under conditions suitable for the protein to associate with the separation matrix without diluting the protein prior to the contacting;
- (d) washing the separation matrix; and
- (e) eluting the protein from the separation matrix.
- **10**. A method of purifying a protein expressed in a non-native limited solubility form in *E. coli* comprising:
 - (a) expressing a protein in a non-native limited solubility form in *E. coli*;
 - (b) lysing the E. coli;
 - (c) solubilizing the expressed protein in a solubilization solution comprising one or more of the following:
 - (i) a denaturant;
 - (ii) a reductant; and
 - (iii) a surfactant;
 - (d) forming a refold solution comprising the solubilized protein and a refold buffer, the refold buffer comprising one or more of the following:
 - (i) a denaturant;
 - (ii) an aggregation suppressor;
 - (iii) a protein stabilizer; and
 - (iv) a redox component;
 - (e) applying the refold solution to a separation matrix under conditions suitable for the protein to associate ²⁵ with the separation matrix and obtaining a purified protein.
- 11. The method of claim 8 or 10, wherein the non-native limited solubility form is a component of an inclusion body.
- 12. The method of claim 8 or 10, wherein the protein is 30 a complex protein.
- 13. The method of claim 12, wherein the complex protein is selected from the group consisting of: a multimeric protein, an antibody, a peptibody, and an Fc fusion protein.
- **14**. The method of claim **8** or **10**, wherein the non-native ³⁵ limited solubility form is a component of an inclusion body.

15. The method of claim 8 or 10, wherein the denaturant in the solubilization solution comprises one or more of: urea, guanidinium salts, dimethyl urea, methylurea, and ethylurea.

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- 16. The method of claim 8 or 10, wherein the reductant comprises one or more of: cysteine, dithiothreitol (DTT), beta-mercaptoethanol, and glutathione.
- 17. The method of claim 8 or 10, wherein the surfactant comprises one or more of: sarcosyl and sodium dodecylsulfate.
- 18. The method of claim 8 or 10, wherein the aggregation suppressor is selected from the group consisting of: arginine, proline, polyethylene glycols, nonionic surfactants, ionic surfactants, polyhydric alcohols, glycerol, sucrose, sorbitol, glucose, Tris, sodium sulfate, potassium sulfate, and osmolytes.
- 19. The method of claim 8 or 10, wherein the protein stabilizer comprises one or more of: arginine, proline, polyethylene glycols, non-ionic surfactants, ionic surfactants, polyhydric alcohols, glycerol, sucrose, sorbitol, glucose, tris, sodium sulfate, potassium sulfate, and osmolytes.
 - 20. The method of claim 8 or 10, wherein the redox component comprises one or more of: glutathione-reduced, glutathione-oxidized, cysteine, cysteine, cysteamine, and beta-mercaptoethanol.
 - 21. The method of claim 8 or 10, wherein the separation matrix is:
 - an affinity resin selected from the group consisting of: Protein A, Protein G, and synthetic mimetic affinity resin.
 - 22. The method of claim 8 or 10, wherein the separation matrix is: a non-affinity resin selected from the group consisting of: ion exchange, mixed mode, and a hydrophobic interaction resin.
 - 23. The method of claim 8 or 10, wherein the refold solution is directly applied to the separation matrix.

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